

THE BOERS ARE MASSING IN FORCE

At Kimberly, and the Town is Now Besieged -- Railway Cut, Earthworks Constructed.

OBJECT OF THE OPERATIONS

Is Believed to be the Capture of Cecil Rhodes--The Town is Completely Isolated.

NEW CASTLE IS OCCUPIED

By the Transvaal Troops--They Capture of a Police Patrol on Buffalo River.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, telegraphing Sunday evening, says:

"Kimberley is besieged, and the Boers are massing in force. No details, however, are obtainable.

"The Boers have cut the railway at Belmont, have seized the Spytfontein railway station and constructed fortified earthworks. There are strong defending forces at Modder bridge and the Orange river bridge.

"The object of these energetic operations is believed to be the capture of Cecil Rhodes. Kimberley is now isolated, both railway and telegraphic communication being cut."

The Daily Mail's Glencoe camp correspondent under date of Sunday, says: "A force under Commandant Viljoen from Spitzkop occupied New Castle Saturday afternoon and, it is reported, planted their flag over the town hall.

"It is rumored that the Boers have captured a police patrol of six men at DeJaris Drift, on the Buffalo river."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Morning Leader telegraphing Sunday night says: "It is possible that fighting began at Kimberley this morning. The railway has been cut at Belmont.

So far as actual news is concerned, very little change in the situation is to be noticed. The state of affairs at Mafeking can only be conjectured. The occupation of New Castle by the Boers was prepared for and expected, the place having been abandoned by the British. The Boers are reported to be menacing Kimberley.

Hindered by Snow.

Very heavy rains and snows are reported, which hamper the Boer movements and they are finding that they began too late to easily obtain the initial success counted upon.

They evidently find the advance upon Ladysmith difficult, either from the north or west, as General Sir George Stewart White's reconnaissance seems to have sufficed to deter them for the present.

The peaks of the Drakensberg range are snow covered, and the storms which have occurred must have caused the Boers great discomfort which probably explains their failure to attack General White. Masterly inactivity characterizes the operations of both sides. Persistent rumors are in circulation that the Schreiner ministry to Cape Colony has been dismissed and that Mr. Ross Innes has been asked to form a cabinet. These rumors, however, are without foundation.

Sir Alfred Milner has wired to Mr. Chamberlain the text of an inflammatory circular which Field Cornet Viljoen circulated in Johannesburg some weeks ago with a view of incensing the Afrikaners on both sides of the Orange republic against England.

Lord Salisbury has issued a summons for a cabinet meeting to-day.

The government has secured the steamer Arawa which was to have sailed from Avonmouth to-morrow for Montreal with 1,000 passengers.

The Australian government has secured the White Star line steamer Medie, now at Melbourne, to convey the Australian contingent to South Africa.

FRERE BRIDGE CLOSED

To the Boers--Indications of Movement of Large Body of Burgheers. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and President Kruger, of the Transvaal, maintain direct telephone connection.

Alliworth dispatches say that Frere bridge, which heretofore has been a great aid to Boer spies, is now closed, and guarded by police. It is rumored that the Beestkraal commando, strengthened by 600 Boers from Smithfield, is menacing Alliworth. A Kaffir brought to Vryburg by the returning hospital train says he passed the scene of the recent armored train disaster, and saw several bodies of white men lying there. There is no reliable news from either Ladysmith or Glencoe, except that a patrol from the latter place exchanged shots with a small body of Boers on the road to Helpmakaer. All reports agree that the Boers may occupy New Castle.

Boer tents have been discovered eight miles southeast of Kimberley. Great clouds of dust seen this morning eastward of Kimberley this morning seemed to indicate the movement of a large body of troops, with wagons. Two imperial officers at mid-day also discovered a column of four hundred Boers going in the direction of Modder river bridge from Johannesburg. Small parties of Boers, evidently on a commanding expedition, have passed Kimberley. There are long commandos on either side of the railway. The burgheers say they will have two thousand men. They probably intend to join the other force in camp last night, seven miles from the Cape Colony border. Five hundred Boer troops occupy border siding, northward of Fourteen Streams, with cannon, where they are

awaiting orders to destroy the line or attack Fourteen Streams.

The railway telegraph officials have abandoned Maribogo. The nearest British point of communication is at Mafeking, therefore, is understood to be Betlagoli, sixty miles away.

While it is the general belief that the Boers are at Mafeking, there is still no confirmation of the reports. If the Boers had met with any success, it would surely have been announced, as the only telegraphic communication is in the hands of the burgheers. The absence of news, therefore, is regarded as a good sign.

Conyngham Greene, from Pretoria, and Consul Evans, from Johannesburg, have arrived here. Mr. Greene was accompanied by a significant reception. A crowd of 3,000 persons who had gathered sang "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen."

FLOWERDEW'S STORY

Of the Derailed Train Bombarded by Transvaal Troops.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—The Modder river station master reports that firing has been heard in the direction of Kimberley, and the station master at Belmont telegraphs that a force of Boers is advancing southward.

Flowerde, the engine driver of Captain Nesbitt's train, which was derailed and bombarded by the Boers, stated that if the train had returned when warning was received that the Boers held the line it could easily have made its way back to Maribogo, but Captain Nesbitt insisted upon an endeavor being made to reach Mafeking.

"When the pilot engine was derailed," said Flowerde, "we spent half an hour trying to replace it on the track. Then the Boers commenced firing, and several men were wounded. The firing was kept up all night, but without effect. The Boers were careful to concentrate their fire upon the engine, as to save the armored carriage and ammunition trucks. At dawn they commenced to bombard the cars. I escaped by crawling a mile and a half on my belly in the sand."

"When both engines were destroyed, Captain Nesbitt exhibited flags of truce, but the Boers continued their firing for another quarter of an hour. There is no doubt that all the others on the train are prisoners, and that the train is in the hands of the Boers." Flowerde was fearfully bruised.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the imperial forces intercepted a body of Transvaal Boers, who were attempting to join the Boer forces at Modder river, and that a heavy engagement occurred at Spytfontein Station, south of Kimberley.

HOSPITAL TRAIN DERAILED

By the Boers--Returns to Vryburg After Adventurous Journey.

VRYBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 15.—A hospital train that started for Maribogo has just returned after an adventurous journey. It had reached a curve on a culvert seven hundred yards south of Maribogo, and had just slackened speed when it was observed that the rails ahead had been upturned. The brakes were applied but the engine passed on to one of the rails partly raised and derailed. The occupants immediately righted the engine.

At the same time it was observed that a party of Boers were galloping into line east of the railway, but well on the Cape Colony side of the border. Some of the persons on the train declared that they saw a cannon pointed at the train. The intention of the Boers was apparently hostile. The train ran back to Vryburg at full speed, the engine flying a white flag with a red cross. Picks and shovels were seen lying about and the Boers had apparently been disturbed while removing the rails.

It is learned that previous to the starting of the train Maribogo telephoned Vryburg asking that the train be sent up as all was quite safe. The operator at Vryburg recognized the voice as that of a European store clerk. In view of the subsequent report that the Boers were removing the rails, it is believed the Boers compelled the clerk to speak through the phone.

The nearest Boer command to Vryburg is laagered north of Schwelersnek, twenty miles distant, and two miles inside the Transvaal. The commando sent a message to the Vryburg railway station that if the delivery of three wagon loads of meat and two wagon loads of sugar received a week ago were refused, the Boers would send six hundred men to take them. This morning all the goods at the station were made up on two special trucks.

LADYSMITH PROTECTED

By a Strong Force of British--Boers Decline to Advance.

DURBAN, Oct. 15.—(Afternoon)—The following official statement has been published:

"The general officer commanding at Ladysmith issued forth on Friday morning with a strong flying column, and occupied a position covering Ladysmith. He reconnoitered for the enemy, who showed no disposition to advance. They are reported to be inside the berg at the foot of Tintwa Pass in force, with a second command at Olivier's Hook. The troops have returned to quarters."

It is reported from Glencoe that a large commando, believed to be Free State Boers, under Commandant Viljoen, is at the foot of Betha's Pass, one and one-half miles on the Natal side of the border. The Transvaal flag has been hoisted at Charlestown, and Commandant Viljoen has sent a message to New Castle, saying the Boers will hoist the Transvaal flag there on Saturday, but that the people need not be afraid, as everything the Boers take will be paid for. They want to slaughter cattle. Few people are left in New Castle, including women and children. A train of wagons, five or six miles in length, was seen descending Moll's Nek, toward Doornkop, north of Wok's Drift.

RIGID CENSORSHIP

Over News From the Front Greatly Delays All Information.

DURBAN, Oct. 15.—Owing to the rigorous censorship maintained, news from the front is greatly delayed, and reaches here in disjointed dispatches. It is learned from an authentic source that a large number of troops, including cavalry artillery and infantry, left Ladysmith early Friday morning with wagons, going in the direction of Acton Homes, where the Boers are reported to be encamped.

The Dublin fusiliers arrived from Glencoe by train at 11 o'clock, and proceeded in the same direction. There has been no engagement, the Boers retreating. The British troops remain at a point ten miles from Ladysmith, with the exception of the Dublin fusiliers, who returned to Glencoe. General Sir William Symons having wired that an attack was expected there Saturday morning.

The Boers possess Brakwal Station,

twenty-five miles west of Ladysmith, and detachments have also been sent by carabineers at Bester's two stations nearer. The carabineers retired, and the Boers retreated in the direction of Brakwal.

Following is the strength and disposition of the troops in Natal: At Ladysmith, seven batteries, 32 guns, 4,000 infantry; at Estcourt, 200 volunteers, and at Colenso 427 volunteers. The force at Pietermaritzburg makes a total of 15,000 men in Natal.

Canadian Troops to Sail.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15.—The Canadian contingent for South Africa will sail from Quebec on the Allan liner Sardinian about the end of the month. Lieutenant Colonel Otter, of Toronto, will have command of the contingent. The steamer will sail directly for Cape Town. The work of enrollment is going on rapidly. Sir Charles Tupper to-day addressed a letter to Premier Laurier, in which he objected strongly to the mother country paying any part of the expenses in connection with the Canadian contingent.

Without Foundation.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15, 7 p. m.—The rumor that a heavy engagement had occurred at Spytfontein is without foundation. The railway authorities have received a dispatch announcing that the railway line was torn up for two miles beyond the Modder river, but no mention was made of fighting having occurred.

German Neutrality.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—The German consul general has issued a proclamation of neutrality commanding all Germans to hold aloof from hostilities.

Relief of Refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have each subscribed £200 to the Mansion House fund for the relief of South African refugees.

PROSPECTIVE EFFECT

Of the Transvaal War Upon the Commerce of the United States With South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Some indication of the prospective effect of the Transvaal war upon the commerce of the United States with South Africa is found in the facts recently presented by the treasury bureau of statistics in its monograph entitled "Commercial Africa in 1898." This shows that the imports of the Transvaal in 1897 were, according to the best estimates, over \$100,000,000, of which about \$55,000,000 were from Great Britain, \$12,500,000 from the United States, \$5,000,000 from Germany and the remainder from Belgium, Holland and France. All of these importations reach the republic, which has no seaports, through the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred and East London, in Cape Colony; Durban, in Natal, and Lorenzo Marques, in Portuguese East Africa. The direct importations into the Transvaal through Cape Colony in 1897 were \$20,363,117; and through the other ports of Cape Colony probably an equally large amount; these through Durban, and other ports in Natal, \$11,339,042, and those through Lorenzo Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, \$2,556,257.

In addition to this, large quantities of goods imported into Cape Colony, Natal and Portuguese East Africa for consumption in these colonies were afterwards sold for consumption in the Transvaal, thus making up the grand total of over \$100,000,000. It will be observed from this statement that up to the present time the importation of goods into the Transvaal has largely passed through the British ports of Cape Colony and Natal, which will now be closed against commerce for that state, thus temporarily changing the course of the supplies which the large population of the Transvaal must continue to have. The closing of these ports will compel the Boers either to obtain their supplies of imports through Portuguese territory or else live upon what they can obtain from their own territory and that of the colonies which they may invade, since both the South African republic and the Orange Free State are surrounded by British territory on every side except at the east, where Portuguese East Africa intervenes between the Boer states and the Indian ocean. The total value of goods in transit for the South African republic and the Orange Free State passing through Portuguese East Africa in 1897 was in round terms \$14,000,000, and the imports from the United States to Portuguese East Africa amounted in 1897 to \$1,800,000, and in 1898 to \$2,597,000. Of this exportation from the United States the very large proportion was manufactures, amounting to \$12,811,000; manufactures of iron and steel, \$1,551,545; illuminating oil, \$142,189, and manufactures of tobacco, \$4,552. As the very large proportion of the goods reaching the ports of Portuguese East Africa last year was trans-shipped to the Transvaal, it may be assumed that practically all of the goods above named were for that territory.

As already indicated, however, the Transvaal has up to this time taken a large share of its imports from and through the British colonies of Cape Colony and Natal. Imports into the Cape of Good Hope from the United States in 1897 amounted to over \$10,000,000, of a total of \$38,000,000, and of this probably one-half was intended for consumption in the Transvaal. The imports into Natal from the United States in 1897 amounted to \$3,200,000, out of a total of \$30,000,000, and it is probable that a considerable share of this was destined for the Transvaal, since the rail distance from the chief port of Natal to the Transvaal is much less than that through the ports of Cape Colony.

What the general effect of the war will be upon the commerce of the United States with the South African republic, which has become by reason of its mining industries and population so large a consumer, will naturally be a subject of some speculation. As already indicated fully four-fifths of the imports into the Transvaal in 1897 came from Great Britain, the other 12 per cent from Great Britain, the other 12 per cent from the United States, and the remainder from other sources. The imports into the Transvaal in 1897 were estimated at \$2,747,000, or \$13,322,000.

His Injuries Slight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—James H. Eckels, formerly controller of the United States currency, who was knocked down by a horse and wagon at Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue Saturday night, was said at the Holland House to-night to have almost recovered from the shock of the accident. The injury he sustained was slight.

Brown's March Off.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Wichita, Kansas, says: Karl Brown, who led Coxey's army to Washington, and who arrived in Wichita on his second march yesterday, today declared the march off, and said his men he would go no further.

PECULIAR DISCLOSURES ARE MADE

By the Arrest of an Ex-policeman of Washington -- Mysterious Disappearance Explained.

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE

Detained by Him and a Young Woman, and Fleeced out of Considerable Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Adelbert W. Cox, for several years prior to October a member of the Washington police force, and Etta Williams, a young woman with whom he lived, were arrested yesterday morning, by Detectives Miller and Peck, charged with the larceny of \$100 from James A. Stewart, fifty-five years of age, and for a long time a clerk in the general land office.

Back of this formal charge, according to the police, is a most remarkable story. Stewart disappeared from his boarding house September 6, and for four weeks an unavailing search was made for him. He was finally found in the attic of the house where Cox and the Williams woman lived in a state of collapse and almost demented from the effects of drugs which, it is alleged, had been administered to him by the pair under arrest.

Stewart was taken to the hospital, and though at first his life hung by a thread, he recovered in about ten days. He is a widower with a married daughter living in Annapolis, Md., and roomed alone in Washington. He left his rooming place September 6 to make a call, and for weeks no trace of him could be found. Finally the police gained a clue by learning as the result of inquiry at all the local banks, that he had \$75 on deposit with the Washington Loan & Trust Company. All of this amount save ten dollars they ascertained had been drawn out on checks payable to bearer signed by Stewart and endorsed by Adelbert W. Cox.

A Clue Obtained.

The first checks were clearly written, but the latter ones were in a weak and almost illegible hand. Cox had explained this at the Trust company's office by saying the old man was rapidly failing in health.

With this clue the detectives found Stewart in the garret of a house where Cox lived. He had had hardly any food for a month. He said he had called on September 6 on Cox and the Williams woman, who formerly boarded where he did. They sent out for some liquor and after that he remembered things only in a vague way. On his statement the police arrested Cox and his paramour on a charge of larceny, pending investigation and consideration of the making of more serious charges.

Both prisoners secured bail in \$1,000 each. Cox was compelled to resign from the police force a short time ago because of his relations with the Williams woman, and a suit for divorce brought by his wife. He denies having held Stewart a prisoner. Cox says that Stewart went to Atlantic City in September with two women and about \$200 in cash, and when he returned said he had been robbed and beaten at the seashore. At Stewart's request he was permitted to use a room in the house where he (Cox) lived, and was cared for by Miss Williams. Stewart, Cox says, appeared to be afraid his whereabouts would be ascertained by relatives. All the money drawn from the bank in Stewart's name had been given to him.

Must Fight or Forfeit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Whether the championship fight between Jeffries and Sharkey will be held as scheduled on October 27, or postponed on account of the champion having a strained arm, will not be definitely settled until Tuesday morning. Sharkey is of the opinion that the arm is not much hurt, and thinks Jeffries has some other reason for not wanting to fight on October 27. O'Rourke says: "I believe Jeffries will be able to use his arm in three days as well as he ever did in his life, and he must either fight or forfeit on October 27."

Senator Scott Still Improving.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 15.—Senator Scott is better to-night. His physicians think the crisis is passed, and he will pull through all right. Every care is being taken, though, to prevent a relapse. At the best the senator will not be able to come to Wheeling for ten days or two weeks.

Italian Vendetta.

NILES, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Frank Augusta was shot and killed this evening in the Italian quarter by Mrs. Tauro, who was arrested and lodged in jail at Warren. About four months ago Dominick Tauro was fatally stabbed in a fight and on his death bed told his wife Augusta that she should avenge his death. She has since been waiting for the opportunity to do so.

The Fame Old Party.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Senator Jones, when seen after a conference of leaders, said: "The Democratic party will, in my opinion, stand on all national issues in 1900, precisely where it stood in 1896. It will also take strong grounds on trusts and imperialism. Bimetallism is as imperative an issue now as it was in 1895. It will not be abandoned by the party."

Bishop Potter's Mission.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Times to-morrow will say: It is expected that during Bishop Potter's stay in the Hawaiian Islands he will examine thoroughly the condition of ecclesiastical affairs there, so that he may report at the next general convention of the Episcopal church as to the feasibility of annexing to the jurisdiction of the church in this country the diocese of Honolulu.

QUIET SUNDAY

Spent by the President and His Party at Sioux City--Departed for Dubuque Last Night.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Sunday has been a quiet day for the presidential party. At 10 o'clock this morning the train was brought down to the Union station from a siding and the President and Mrs. McKinley, with some members of the cabinet, were conducted in carriages to the First Methodist church. Although no announcement had been made of the President's intention to attend services at this church, the building was crowded to suffocation and large numbers waited outside, unable to obtain admission. The sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Robert Bagnell.

After leaving the First Methodist church the party was conducted by members of the local committee, to the Sunday school of the Whitfield Methodist church, where the President was presented to the school by ex-Congressman George D. Perkins. Addressing the members of the Sunday school, Mr. McKinley said:

"In the moment I shall tarry I have only time to say to this group of young people, and elder people 'halt and farewell,' and wish for all of them the realization of all that is noble in life and character, under a government of high privilege and great opportunity."

Shortly after noon the presidential train was taken from the Union station and again conveyed to a side track, some five miles from the city, in order to avoid the scrutiny of the large crowds which continued to throng about the depot. The people of Sioux City expressed considerable disappointment because of the late arrival of the train last night, and the consequent inability to carry out the programme arranged for and allow all the people a glimpse of the chief magistrate. The President has been urged to attend receptions and other functions of a public character to-day, but has steadfastly refused, preferring to spend Sunday quietly.

Towards evening the President's private car was detached from the train, and he and the members of the cabinet were again conveyed to the city, where a quiet dinner was enjoyed by them at the residence of ex-Congressman Perkins. The train left for the east soon after 10 o'clock. The weather was intensely disagreeable, great quantities of dust filling the air during the morning, and a heavy wind prevailing. Late in the afternoon, a driving rain set in and continued throughout the evening.

Governor Shaw and Senator Allison

accompanied the train in a private car and will make the trip with the President as far as Dubuque. Milwaukee will be reached to-morrow evening.

Dubuque's Reception.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 15.—All arrangements for the reception of President McKinley and party to-morrow have been completed. The committee of reception will escort the presidential party to Washington Park, where the President will make a brief address. All the schools will be dismissed. Among others who will meet the President will be Tom Johnson, of this city, who, while a schoolmate of President McKinley at Canton, saved the future Chief Magistrate from drowning. The only previous presidential visit to Dubuque was that of President Fillmore, in 1852.

BRYAN'S TRIP

Through Kentucky in Aid of Goebel Begins To-day.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 15.—State Senator Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, accompanied by a distinguished party of Kentuckians and number of newspaper representatives, reached here this evening, on a special train from Louisville. William Jennings Bryan and National Committee-eman Woodson, of Kentucky, arrived during the night and all will leave to-morrow for a tour of Kentucky, extending from west to east, Bardwell being the first stop and Covington, the home of the Democratic candidate, the final one.

The trip will be made in a special train and consume the greater part of the week. Mr. Bryan is scheduled for four or five half-hour speeches per day. Ex-United States Senator Blackburn will join the party at Frankfort. Monday's schedule includes Bardwell, Fulton, Mayfield, Benton, Hopkinsville and Central City.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Financial Condition of the Republic is Badly Mixed.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 15.—The national debt of Santo Domingo is now about \$25,000,000 gold. The population is somewhat less than 500,000. It is impossible to get exact figures, as Dominican finances are so mixed up with the estate of the late President Heurieux and the government books have been kept so badly that the amount of the floating debt can only be approximated.

The bonded indebtedness consists of two issues of government securities, as follows:

Two and three-quarters per cent bonds, \$2,736,000, and four per cent bonds, \$1,500,000. Of the last named issue \$350,000 have never been sold. Add to this amount a floating debt estimated at about \$3,000,000, represented by vouchers and open accounts, drawing interest in some cases as high as 2½ per cent a month and a worthless currency which it may require three or four million dollars to redeem, and the national debt will be found to be about \$25,000,000.

Nutmeg State Wreck.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—All that remains of the steamer Nutmeg State, which was burned to the water's edge early yesterday morning at Sands Point, L. I., are the twisted and blackened arms of steel and iron surrounded by the huge copper bottom, which lies in the surf.

Somewhere in the debris are believed to be five bodies, but it will be some days before these can be reached. These are supposed to be in the forward part of the bulk, where the crew's men were imprisoned by the fire. No attempt was made to recover any of the bodies to-day, and the debris still gave forth smoke, but the work will be commenced to-morrow. The bodies of the woman and little girl which were washed ashore yesterday are at an undertaking establishment at Port Washington. The death list foots up nine.

Dewey Leaves Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Amid the cheers of 10,000 people, Admiral Dewey departed from Boston to-night on the Federal express for Washington. The admiral spent a very quiet day in the city, resting.

FILIPINO UPRISING NIPPED.

Outbreak in the Poorer Districts of Manila was Planned to Take Place Yesterday.

THE VIGOROUS MEASURES

Enforced by the Authorities Caused the Rebel Plotters to Take Another Think.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—8:10 a. m.—The authorities were informed yesterday from reliable sources that an outbreak in the poorer districts of Manila had been carefully planned for daylight on Sunday. It failed to occur, probably on account of the vigorous measures enforced.

Many natives of the Tondo district left, taking their valuables. All the small shops, which the guards usually forced to close at 5:30 p. m., were shut at sunset. A general feeling of uneasiness was apparent.

Guards Were Doubled.

The guards of the city were doubled and a strong force stationed at the slaughter house, the center of an unruly section. Two guns of the Sixth artillery were stationed nearby at a point commanding the native quarter. The commanders of the reserve troops were ordered to be prepared for a call at daylight.

Three native policemen have been arrested on a charge of plotting an uprising. The fact that their comrades informed the authorities of their treachery indicates that the police force is loyal.

ROUGH TRIP

For Horses--Arrive at Honolulu Very Thin and Jaded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—The steamer Gaelic brings the following advice from Honolulu, under date of October 8:

The hospital ship Relief and the transports Tacoma, Sherman and Grant have all departed for Manila. The transport Centennial arrived from San Francisco on the 6th. She brought three hundred horses, sixty of them hanging on slings, and ready to die from simple exhaustion. Two of them died after reaching port.

The horses had been at sea for eight days, each one fastened to a stall just wide enough and long enough for its body. For eight days the suffering animals had no sleep, nor rest whatever. The horses started as fresh spirited animals, brought from Nevada and Oregon. They arrived thin and jaded, a large proportion of them only kept alive by stimulants. About twenty gallons of alcohol was given the horses during the Centennial's trip. The animals were unloaded here, and will be turned out to pasture until the return of the transport from San Francisco.

ANDRADE BETRAYED

By Commander of Government Forces--Will Have to Retire.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 15.—Advices from Pretare, ten miles from Caracas, say the people have risen against President Andrade and a crisis is imminent here. The commander of the government forces has betrayed the President and will allow the revolutionary army to march upon Caracas without a battle.

President Andrade will probably be forced to retire, re-establishing his government at Maracabo or Puerto Cabello. Tucacas has been taken by the revolutionary forces.

TROUBLOUS TIMES

In Venezuela--Puerto Cabello Baricaded--Yankee Sailors on Shore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Dutch steamer Prince Frederick Hendrik arrived to-day from Venezuela with news of the revolution. The second officer of the Prince Frederick Hendrik said, concerning the revolution:

"At La Guayra lay a man of war lately bought from Italy. She was flying the Venezuelan flag, and was ready for action. There was no talk at La Guayra, where the Prince Frederick Hendrik touched on September 23, of President Andrade's leaving the country."

"At Puerto Cabello, when the Prince Frederick Hendrik arrived on September 20, the streets were barricaded, the windows of the houses were barricaded with mattresses and bales of merchandise, foreign residents were flying their flags from house tops, and scattering shots were heard at night. General Castro was near Caracas with 6,000 rebels, it was said."

The American warship Vixen and two French men-of-war lay at Curacao. The American sailors had not been ashore for seven and a half months. They were so wild that they mixed it up with every one they met. The Yankees cleaned out one entire street, known as Murder street, and forty of them were sent to the hospital."

Killed an Officer.